7th Me, and 176th Oldo.



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By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SHERMAN IN ATLANTA.

The Losses Suffered and Inflicted-The Andersonville Prisoners -- Possibility of Georgia's Seceeding from the Southern Confederacy-Jeff Davis Sends Hood to Attack Sherman's Communications-The Battle of Allatoona Pass.

Balancing the Books.

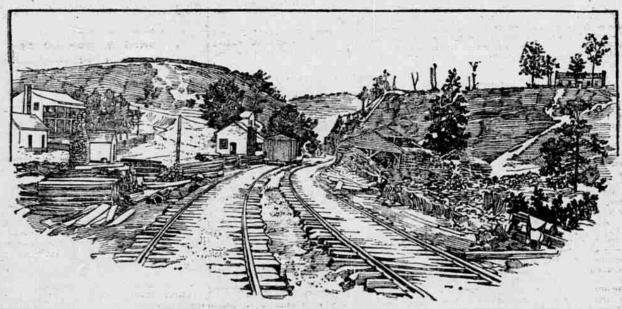
was assured. Wheeler had been beaten off the railroad, but there was a report that Forrest, who had been drubbed at Tupelo by Gen. A. J. Smith, had abandoned operations in the Mississippi Valley, and was about to join him. To the this Newton's Division of the confederacy, Sherman would spare it is the state still maintained its attained its

ers had never ceased to hope that wher the power of the Confederate armies was broken in any State the conservative, sensible people would assert them-selves and return to their allegiance. Therefore, Sherman welcomed to his headquarters Messrs. Ben Hill and Na-than G. Foster, both of whom had been members of Congress and both Old Line Whigs. The ostensible object of the visit was to get permission to secure Whigs. The ostensible object of the visit was to get permission to secure the body of a son of Mr. Hill who had been killed near Cassville. Sherman readily gave them all that would facilitate their mission and entertained them at his headquarters. There ensued an informal talk, in which Hill and Foster expressed themselves as believing that that the place could be held by a much smaller force than the great army with which Hood had defended it. The railroad and the telegraph were repaired so that communication was free and uninterrupted, and the suspey of rations was assured. Wheeler had been beaten off the railroad, but there was a report that Force is a specific of the State Still maintained its attack of the Minn.?—A. Medical record of the 7th M

the smoke of battle about Allatoona, and hear the faint reverberation of the

"From Kenesaw I ordered the Twenty-third Corps (Gen. Cox) to march due west on the Burnt Hickory road, and to burn houses or piles of brush as it pro-gressed, to indicate the head of column hoping to interpose this corps between Hood's main army at Dallas and the detachment then assailing Allatoona. The rest of the army was directed straight for Allatoona, northwest, distant 18 miles. The signal officer on Kenesaw reported that since daylight he had failed to obtain any answer to his call for Allatoona; but while I was with him he caught a faint glimpse of the tell-tale flag thru an embrasure. and after much time he made out these letters, 'C,' 'R,' 'S,' 'E,' 'H,' 'E,' 'R,' and translated the message, 'Corse is here.' It was a source of great relief, for it gave me the first assurance that Gen. Corse had received his orders, and that

the place was adequately garrisoned.
"I watched with painful suspense the indications of the battle raging there, and was dreadfully impatient at the slow progress of the relieving column, whose advance was marked by the



VIEW OF ALLATOONA PASS .- CORSE'S FORT ON THE LEFT. (From a photograph.)

Fourth Corps was sent back to Chatta-Ithe State, keeping his troops on the nooga and Corse's Division of the Seventeenth Corse was sent to Rome, The situation had so little of danger in it situation had so fittle of danger in it that Gen. Schofield was allowed to go back to Knoxville to look after the affairs of the Department of the Ohio, and Gens. Logan and Blair were and Gens. Logan and Blair were given a leave of absence to enter the Presi-dential campaign and give their power-ful influence to the re-election of Abra-

ham Lincoln.

Sherman took this occasion to balance the books of the campaign. He had begun operations with a force of \$8,787 men of all arms, to which had been added Blair's two divisions, making a total of 112,813 men. Of these he had lost:

Wounded 22,822 4.442

...... 31:687 als, he had inflicted a loss upon the Wounded 18,952

Pesides this, his own reports showed that his army had captured 12,983 pris oners, making the enemy's total loss 24,879. The Confederate claims that they had killed and wounded from two to six "Yankees" to one Confederate were far from being supported by the figures. Owing to disabilities incurred the hard campaign and to the los of regiments whose time had expired and had received their discharges, Sherman's effective force was now reduced to \$1,758 men of all arms.

Sherman was deeply concerned about the condition of the prisoners at Andersonville. The reports which reached him were overwhelming in their repre-sentations as to the terrible suffering there. He began a corespondence with Hood, in which he carefully avoided any implication of blame on Hood for the conditions. Hood offered to make a general exchange. This Sherman could not agree to, in the condition of the campaign. First, because the most of the prisoners he had captured had been sent to prisons in the North and beyond his jurisdiction; second, be-cause if he gave up 35,000 well-fed, well-rested prisoners from the North they would be put immediately into the army in front of him, while those he received in exchange would be unfit for service, and only a small proportion of them would belong to his own regi-

2.000 prisoners captured in the recent operations and who were still in Sher-man's jur sdiction, not having passed Chattanooga. He ordered these back and exchanged them for an equal num ber of his own men captured by Hood In this were included Gen. Stoneman and Gen. Geo. P. Buell. He got Hood to allow to go to Andersonville a train to allow to go to Andersonville a train ioad of supplies to alleviate somewhat the prisoners' condition, and telegraphed to the Vice President of the Sanitary Commission to send at once all the underclothing and soap which he could secure, with 1,200 fine-tooth combs and 400 pairs of shears to cut hair. Before these could be gotten thru, however, the prisoners had been removed from Andersonville, and they were finally saued at Jacksonville, Fla. to the remnant of the prisoners who had been sent to that place when Andersonville was abandoned.

Sherman in Georgia Politics

A mind as many-sided and aggressive as Gen. Sherman's could hardly escape mixing into politics, and he found in Georgia politics what seemed an attractive opening. The Georgians were strongly dissatisfied with the way then State had been defended, and this feel-

been opposed to going out of the Union, and were only tricked into voting for secession by the argument that they could get better terms outside the Union than in. Joseph Brown, Governor of the State, was a very strong character, and became quite restive under the dictatorship of Jefferson Davis. Loudly as Davis had talked of States Rights in Dringing on the war, he showed himself quite regardless of them when he became President of the Confederacy. The dispute between Brown and Davis grew warm that there was talk on one side of Georgia seceding from the Confeding Consultwest, about Dallas, could be seen the smoke of campfires, indicating the force Georgia into submission. President Lincoln and the Union command
Davis using the Confederate army to force Georgia into submission. President Lincoln and the Union command
Davis man to the state of the confederate army to force Georgia into submission. President Lincoln and the Union command
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Davis using the Confederate army to force Georgia into submission. President Regular Army, resigned May 8, 1863, and was succeeded by Col. Gustave Wagner. Col. Jos. N.

G. Whister, of the Regular Army, resigned May 8, 1863, and was succeeded by Col. Gustave Wagner. Col. Jos. N.

G. Whister, of the Regular Army, was the beautiful day, and the regiment was proved to the carmy to the confederacy. The U.S. S. White Hall.

Editor National Tribune: I would like to hear from the summe than in. Joseph Brown, Governor of the State, was a very strong character,

main roads and paying for all the sup-plies that he might take. He also of-

Gov. Brown took the first step in this direction by ordering his militin to go home and gather their crops. He did home and gather their crops. He did this on the ground that the campaign for which they had been called out had terminated by the fall of Atlanta, that they had left their personal affairs in much confusion by their response to the call, and that it was desirable that they should go home and get in their crops in order to prepare themselves for further service. Brown also called a special session of the Legislature to meet at Milledgeville and take under consideration the military situation as it affected Georgia. it affected Georgia.

son Davis

Naturally Jefferson Davis was at one dvised of all this, and, as he had good reason to be, became intensely alarmed Hood's army, All the way from Rich-mond he made speeches of strong en-couragement to the Confederates and ull of promise as to what was to be done to restore the tottering fortunes of the Confederacy. He went so far in these as to give Sherman and Grant a very correct idea of what he contem-plated in the way of military manuvers He was full of bitterness against Gen Joseph E. Johnston and Gov, Brown whom he denounced as traitors, and whose mismanagement had brought about most of the misfortunes which the Georgians had suffered, Now things were going to be different. Gen. For-rest would reinforce Gen. Wheeler, and Hood with his army would soon be with the cavalry leaders, when Sherman's communications would be effectually destroyed and the Yankee army force to a retreat as disastrous as that of Napoleon from Moscow. He promised the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians that their feet would soon be upon their naive seil once more. Some preliminary movements made by Hood's army con-firmed what Davis had said, and Sher-

nan made a radical change in his plans Sherman had been for weeks thinking bout cutting loose from Atlanta and marching to the sea, and had suggested and discussed several plans with Gen. Grant and the War Department. One

of these was to march to Mobile, where Farragut had securely planted his fleet a few weeks before. Another was to go down the Chattahoochee and Appaachicola Rivers to the Gulf. Others were to reach the Atlantic seagoast at Brunswick, Savannah, Charleston, etc. Gen. Grant was quite favorable to a move of that kind, but thought that redoubts had been located by Col. Poe, Sherman should first cripple Hood and drive off Forrest. Forrest had now our advance on Kenesaw, the previous been promoted to Lieutenant-General, which gave him command of all the drive off Forrest. Forrest had now been promoted to Lieutenant-General, which gave him command of all the Confederate cavalry in the West, and made him a far more formidable opponent than ever before. Gen. Sherman sent Gen. Thomas back to Chattanooga, taking with him Morgan's Division of the Fourteenth Corps. All the new side when the ever soon driven into the Fourteenth Corps. nent than ever before. Gen. Sherman sent Gen. Thomas back to Chattanooga, taking with him Morgan's Division of the Fourteenth Corps. All the new it toops in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were ordered to Nashville to augment his strength. Hood's army began to his strength. Hood's army began to move away from Sherman's front, and so was across the Chattahoochee and striking for the railroad in Sherman's on was across the Chattahoochee and striking for the railroad in Sherman's on was across the Chattahoochee and striking for the railroad in Sherman's on the continued to command. Gen. Corse was at striking for the railroad. He had strong garrisons at the principal points between Atlanta and Chattanooga, with all the important bridges protected by good-block houses, which could beat off the cavalry or infantry unprovided with a toona Pass, which was at that time held to a pass, which was at that time held of a small brigade under the command of Lieut. Col. Tourtellotte, and Gen. Corse was at lieuted to continued to carry one of the redoubts, but was addy cut to pleees by the artillery and infantry fire from the other, when he of Lieut. Col. Tourtellotte, and Gen. Corse was at lieuted to continued to carry one of the redoubts, but was addy cut to pleees by the artillery and infantry fire from the other, when he of the garrison.

The 2d N. Y. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give me the sharp little battle at Allabona to the defense of the carry little battle at Allabona to the defense of the particle of the property of the 2d N. Y. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give me the sharp little battle at Allabona to the defense of the particle of the property of the 2d N. Y. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give me the sharp little battle at Allabona to the defense of the carry one of the redoubts, but was a shall be an addy on the ground. The lowa people have not yet learned for the defense of the property of the 2d N. Y. H. A.

Editor National Tribune: Kindly give me the sharp little battle at Allabona to State had been defended, and this feel-ing became burning after the fall of the enemy to Gen. Corse at Rome to

"Inasmuch as the enemy had retreated southwest and would probably next appear at Rome, I answered Gen. Corse with orders to get back to Rome with his troops as quickly as possible.

Gen, Corse's Report. Gen. Corse's Report.

"Gen. Corse's report of this fight at Allatoona is very full and graphic. It is dated Rome, Oct. 27, 1864; recites the fact that he received his orders by signal to go to the assistance of Allatoona on the 4th, when he telegraphed to Kingston for cars, and a train of 30 empty cars was started for him, but about 10 of them got off the track and caused delay. By 7 p. m. he had at Rome a train of cars, which he loaded up with Col. Roweit's Brigade and part of the 12th Ill. Inf., started at 8 p. m., reached Allatoona (distant 35 miles) at 1 a. m. of the 5th, and sent the train back for more men, but the road was in short sketch of the 96th N. Y.—C. H.

back for more men, but the road was in bad order, and no more men came in time. He found Col. Tourteliotte's garwas 1,054; total for the de fense, 1,944. The outposts were al-ready engaged, and as soon as daylight came he drew back the men from the village to the ridge on which the re-doubts were built. The enemy was composed of French's Division of three brigades, variously reported from 4,000 to 5,000 strong. This force gradually surounded the place by 8 p. m., when Gen. French sent in by flag of truce "'Around Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864.

'Commanding Officer, United State

Forces, Allatoona:

"I have placed the forces under my command in such positions that you are surrounded, and to avoid a needless effusion of blood I call on you to sur render your forces at once, and uncon

ditionally. "Five minutes will be allowed you to decide. Should you accede to this, you will be treated in the most honorable manner as prisoners of war. "I have the honor to be, very re-

spectfully yours,
"S. G. French, Major-General Com manding Forces Confederate States. "Gen, Corse answered immediately: 'Headquarters Fourth Division, Fif-

teenth Corps, Allatoona, Ga.; 8:39 a, m., Oct. 5, 1864. 'Maj.-Gen. S. G. French, Confederate

States, etc.:
"Your communication demanding surrender of my command I acknowledge receipt of, and respectfully reply that we are prepared for the "needless effusion of blood" whenever it is agree-

able to you.
"'John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, Commanding Forces United States."
"Of course, the attack began at once coming from front, flank and rear There were two small redoubts, with slight parapets and ditches, one on each

The 2d N. Y. H. A. was organized at

Editor National Tribune: Will you give a sheeth of the service of the 7th Me. and 176th Ohio? Both, I believe, were commanded at different times by Col. Edwin Mason.—John Balton, Marshalltown Lower.

shalltown lows shalltown. Iown.

The 7th Me. was organized at Augusta Aug. 21, 1851, and after the expiration of its term of service the veterans and recruits were consolidated into the 1st Me. Veterans. The first Colonel was Thomas H. Marshall, who died of disease, and was succeeded by Col. Edwin C. Mason, of the Regular Army. Lieut. Col. Selden Connor was promoted to Colonel of the 19th Me. The regiment belonged to the Sixth Corps, and lost 128 killed and 212 died from disease, in prison, etc.

prison, etc.
The 176th Ohio was organized at Co lumbus. Sandusky. Wooster, Alliance. Camp Chase and Circleville. The veter-ans of one and three years were mus-tered out June 14, 1865. Col. Edwin C. Mason was in command. The regi-ment belonged to Rousseau's Division of the Twentieth Corps, and lost 102, who died from disease, in prison, etc. Editor National Tribune.

The 7th Minn.

Editor National Tribune: remember just how long I have taken are similar to a spider web.

The National Tribune, but it is about Mars, like our earth, has 15 years, more or less. I appreciate it and South Arctic Pole. The

General, and succeeded by Col. Wm. R General.

M. Wissler, Parsons, Kan.

The 82d Pa. was organized at Philadelphia and Pittsburg in August, 1851. The celebrated astronomer, Schloporelli, and finally mustered out July 13, 1865. Observed trade winds from pole to pole. The first Colonel was David H. Williams, and Col. Isaac C. Bassett was in command at the time the regiment was with brightness of warmth, while of mustered out. He was brevetted Brig-nights the thermometer fell to freezing. adier-General. The regiment belonged to Wheaton's Division of the Sixth are its two moons. They are not so large as ours, which is one-thirteenth

Deal, St. John, P. Q. bany June 15, 1861, for two years, and mustered out June 30, 1862. The first brilliant. Its distance from Mars is Colonel was Wm. La Dew, who was succeeded by Col. James A. Suiter, who resigned, and Col. Byron Laffin was in the heavens in 11 hours. What a beautiful paperama the people on Mars ento Sedgwick's Division, Second Corps, and lost 73 killed and 69 died from dis-

The 8th Conn.

Editor National Tribune: Will you kindly give a short history of the 8th Conn.?—T. E. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.

a short sketch of the 96th N. Y .-- C. H.

The 96th N. Y. was organized at Plattsburg in March, 1862, and finally mustered out in 1865. The first Colone was Chas. O. Gray, who was killed at Kinston, N. C., and was succeeded by Col. James Fairman, and ne by Col. Edgar M. Cullom. Col. Stephen Moditt was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The regiment bewas mustered out. The regiment be-longed to the Eighteenth Corps, and lost 68 killed and 169 died from disin prison, etc.-Editor Nationa

The 19th Pa. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 19th Pa. Cav.-William Row, Chauncy, Pa.

The 19th Pa. Cav. was organized a Philadelphia from June, 1863. It was consolidated into a battalion of six com-panies Feb. 17, 1865, and subsequently panies Feb. 17, 1865, and subsequently into a battalion of four companies. Its number in the line was 186th Pa. The first Colonel was Alexander Cummings, and Lieut.Col. Frank Beeder was in command of the regiment when it was mustered out. It belonged to Knipe's Division of Cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi, and lost 15 killed and 109 died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Loyal Cincinnati Germans

Comrade A. H. Beyland, referring to the munificent gift of Mrs. Frederick H. calculating barbarity, stand forth it Alms; of Cincinnati, of \$100,000, to history as a monument of the surpass build a Lincoln monument in Cincin-nati, says that that is the kind of German-Americans they have in patriotic old Cincinnati. He incloses an interesting letter from Mrs. Alms to him, with inferno and Milton's hell. reference to a notice he had written about the monument, which says: "Your kind favor of June 2 received.

Permit me to thank you most heartily and sincerely for your kind words and expression of appreciation for the gift I made to the city in memory of my learly beloved husband in honor of Abraham Lincoln, whom we both loved. Euckeye State takes care of her Mr. Alms was a brave soldier, and loved ans and their dependent ones, his soldier comrades. I love them also, 20-odd years ago the Republicar

ple are exceedingly jealous of anything that is said derogatory to the attrac-

THE MESSAGE TO MARS Little Prospects of Successful C ication at Present.

Editor National Tribune: No flash lights nor aerial navigators will ever be able to signal nor receive replies from the man on Mars. With the present limited astronomical telescopes wonder-ful discoveries have been made in the lui discoveries have been made in the last 50 years, especially by the 36-inch lens on Mount Hamilton, Cal., where I had the honor of looking at Saturn in 1903, when we had our National Encampment at San Francisco. Yet one may say in comparison with a century past what vast discoveries have been made by such noted astronomers as Bernard, Lowell, Campbell, Hall, Pickering, Flammarion and a hundred other celebrated astronomers. The most er celebrated astronomers. The most interesting planet is Mars, in all of its attractiveness and similarity, materiality and physically, to us. In size it is very little difference from our world. While our year is only 265 days, Mars's while our year is only 300 days, mars's is 678, nearly double of ours. Mars's water courses, as shown from the spectroscope, are very much like our own, of nearly two parts water to one part mountains and valleys. Mars's waterways, or the so-called canals, with its vast extended oceans, lakes and rivers.

Mars, like our earth, has a North and South Arctic Pole. The fce and

minutes. The diameter is 4,200 miles. The physical and material reflection thru the spectroscope is a dull orange, dark grayish-green and pure white. The white indicates watery surface. onged to the Sixteenth Corps. It lost is men killed in battle and 138 who lied from disease, in prison etc. strange phenomenon is that during its 33 men killed in battle and 138 who died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 82d Pa.—James M. Wissier, Parsons, Kan. Europe. This atmospheric condition remained, he says, for nearly a month This atmospheric condition observed trade winds from pole to pole; also that its climatic conditions have

Corps, and lost 111 killed and 67 died from disease, in prisons, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 34th N. Y.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief sketch of the 34th N. Y.—Chas.
Deal, St. John, P. Q. Deal, St. John, P. Q. the east and sets in the west; that it is The 34th N. Y. was organized at Alcommand of the regiment when it was tiful panorama the people on Mars en-mustered out. The regiment belonged joy with the conditions of their moon. joy with the conditions of their moon-light. Likely their star observers on and lost 73 killed and 69 died from dis-ease, in prison etc.—Editor National living beings of God's greatness. They of ideas, and have thought for ages that aside from themselves all other shining stars are only insignificant orbs. not fitted for man or beast to live upon.

Henry Fairback. Past Department Commander, 2559 North Grand avenue

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

A Word Picture of Andersonville.

Comrade A. T. Fleury, Swanton, Vt., writes that no pen can describe, no painter sketch, no imagination comprehend the iniquity and suffering of the prisoners at Andersonville. It would seem as if the concentrated madness of earth and hell had found its final lodgment in the hearts of those who inaugurated the rebellion and con trolled the policy of the Confederate Government, and that the prison at Anmost terrible human sacrifice which the world has ever seen. Into its narrow walls were crowded 35,000 enlisted mer many of them the bravest and best the most devoted and heroic, of those grand armies which carried the flag of their country to final victory. For long and weary months here they suffered were maddened, were murdered and died. Here they lingered unsheltered from the burning rays of a tropical sun by day and drenching and deadly dews by night, in every stage of mental and physical disease; hungry, emaciated, starving, maddened; gnawed by the ray ages of scurvy and gangrene; with swollen limbs and distorted visage; covered with vermin which they had no power to extirpate; exposed to the flooding rains which drove them drowning from the miscrable holes in which, like swine, they burrowed; parched with thirst and mad with hunger; racked with pain or prostrated with the weakness of dissolution; with naked limbs and matted hair; fifthy with smoke and mud; soiled with the very excrement from which their weakness would not permit them to escape; eaten by the gnawing worms which their wounds had engendered; with no bed but the earth, no covering save the cloud or the sky; these men, these heroes, born in the image of God, thus crouching and writhing in their terrible torture and ing horrors of Andersonville as it shall be seen and read in all future time, realizing in the studied torments of their prison-house the ideal of Dante's

OHIO VETERANS. .

than 150 courandes and the bill was unantable to the Cx. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. C. K. Jenree, 27th N. Y., wants the K. Jenree, 27th N. his soldler comrades. I love them also. We were both very patriotic and loyal to our country and to Old Glory. There is something about the dear Flag, the Stars and Stripes that makes the heart glow and warm up. We noticed it particularly when we made the trip around the world? We took one with us, and had it our or till holicays and occasions. Again thanking you, and please express they were indigent and needed more my kindest regards and thanks to all aid than their pensions would give. For your vereign comrades, with best burial expenses \$75 was allowed. The wishes, believe me most loyally—Elea-only restrictions were that a man should have served 90 days and been honorably

PENNSYLVANIA PENSION BILL.

Causes of Failure.

sion Committee to draft a bill that would receive the approval and support of commander the approval and support of commander the population of the political selecters, who ordered that the bill be defeated, and which opposition the committee tee was not able to overcome.

Third. The failure to secure Gov. Straft's recommendation in his message to the Legislature giving a State pension at art's recommendation in his message to the Legislature giving as state pension at the Legislature of the civil war.

I take up the third proposition as logically the first in order:

I trage the session of the Pennsylvania veterans of the civil war who had served one and two years.

During the session of the Pennsylvania veterans of the civil war who had served one and two years. The bill as it and \$10 a month to all who had served more than two years. The bill as it and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and two years and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and two years. The bill as it and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and troe years more than two years. The bill as it and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and troe years and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and troe years and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and troe years and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and troe years and \$10 a month to all who had served between one and two years the bill as it paysed the Senate carried with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 wherewith to \$10 and the proposition of \$1,000,000 wherewith to \$10 and th

bill was passed and sent to the Governor. It was a pension bill calling for the payment of over \$5,750,000, and with no pronent of over \$5,590,000, and with no pro-rision for meeting that great sum of money, and the Governor, in justice to all other interests and institutions of the State, Educational, Charitable, Reform-atory, Soldiers' Homes and Soldiers' Oratory. Soldiers Homes and Soldiers Or-phan Schools, most reluctantly reached the conclusion that it was his duty to yeto the bill. And thus the matter stood at the close of the session. The Cochran bill whetted the desire of the veterans of the civil war for a State pension.

A Grand Army Pension Bill.

Immediately after that veto of the State pension bill there appeared to be a dis-position on the part of a number of Grand Army Posts to severely condemn the Gov-ernor for that veto, and with the view of arresting that lendency, and of diverting it into a better purpose, I offered this resolution at the first meeting of Col. Wm. L. Curry Post, following the veto of that pension bill:

pension bill;

"Resolved, That the officets and members of Col. Win. L. Curry Post, No. 18.
Department of Penasylvania, Grand Army
of the Republic, request the Grand Army
Association to appoint a committee of 15 members of the Grand Army of the Re-public to prepare a State pension bill for the consideration of the Department En-campment, which will meet in June, 1908, and when approved by the Department campment, which will meet in June, 1908, and when approved by the Department Encampment to present the same to the Governor of Pennsylvania with the request that he recommend the passage of that bill in his message to the next Legislature."

The Grand Army Association of Philadelphia was then composed of about 4 Grand Army Posts of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, and represented applications of the repeated application of the Reyburn, to act in the sall committee, which by a unanimous vote requested the Committee on Apprepriations to report the bill to the House:

Whereupon the committee so reported the bill with several amendments, the first of which was to include as beneficiaries all those who had served a period of 40 days or more in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to exchange all veterans from the civil war whose income from all sources whatever was in excess.

The Grand Army Association of Philadelphia was then composed of about 45 Grand Army Posts of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, and represented approximately 10,000 veterans of the civil war. The resolution of Curry Post was manimously adopted by the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia and a committee of 15 representative Grand Army compades named to draft a State pension bill for the approval of the Department English and a compade of the approval of the Department English. for the approval of the Department En ampment.

The Grand Army Failed to Support the Bill.

one to be considered as having the same tion and approval of the Department Pennsylvanie, Grand Army of the

why it Failed to Become a Law.

Editor National Tribune: The State Pension bill of the Grand Army of the Republic went down to defeat because the committee authorized by the Department Committee authorized by the Department Reampment at Eric, to be appointed by the incoming Department Commander, was not big enough for the undertaking, aitho advised and aided from the beginning to the end by Department of Commander De Lacey and his active Assistant Adjutant-General, Chas. A. Suy dam.

Had the Encampment at Eric, with comprehensive judgment and impartiality, and with the clear purpose of securing the enactment of a Grand Army State pension, bill, selected that committee, it would, at least, have been representative of the Department, failed to approve the bill.

Impressed with its own wisdom and ingretized lenders, or, if it deemed such a course essential, was absolutely anable to second that influence, and so the State Pension Committee failed in its purpose, and here, in the presence and before the whole Grand Army of Pennsylvania; of the Republic want down to defeat because the same with an earnest appeal for supporting the commander was not support to the provided a pension of the Grand Army Posts in the Department supporting the same than 80 per cent of the Grand Army Posts in the Department supporting the bill, selected that committee; it would, at least, have been representative of the Department of the Grand Army Posts in the Department supporting the same than 80 per cent of the Bill.

With only 15 per cent of the Grand Army Posts in the Department supporting the bill, selected that committee are supported to the Bill in the House as they were in the Senate, thru the command that influence of great political lenders, or, if it deemed such a course essential, was absolutely anable to sommand that influence and before the whole Grand Army Posts in the Department and unqualified approval. It is the Possis in the Department and unqualified approval. It is the Possis in the Department and Stoper cent of the B

sent to the Governor for his appro-Bosses Opposed the BIR.

Therefore, in my opinion, three things mainly contributed to the defeat of the Grand Army State pension bill. I name them:

Bosses Opposed the limit. Having made the statement that the political leaders decreed the defeat of the State pension bill, it is due to them, to my comrades and to myself that the basis for First. The inability of the State Pension Committee to draft a bill that would receive the approval and support of comrades and Grand Army Posts of the Department of Pennsylvania.

tive Reyburn to be read in place in the Senate and House.

The Bill Before the Legislature. The Bill Before the Legislature.

On Feb. 1 the bill was read in place in the House by Representative Reyburn, and referred to the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities, and that committee, on Feb. 9, gave a hearing to the friends of the Grand Army bill and to the supporters of four other State pension bills that had been prepared and submitted to the Legislature by Posts or comrades hostile to the G. A. R. bill, but for some reason yet to be explained the bill was never read in place to the Senate.

to the Senate. A most patient hearing was accorded to Gratulties, and on the next day the committee, by unanimous vote, reported the Grand Army bill to the House with a fav-

orable recommendation.

On that day, Feb. 10, 1909, the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, where it remained until March 9, a fatal delay of just one month, when a hearing was given to the State Committee on Peasions of the G. A. R., after which the bill remained pigeon-holed until March 19. That inexcusable delay in reporting the bill led the Committee on Granting Pensions and Gratulies, at the carnest solicitation of Mr. Reyburn, to act in the

of \$500 a year, and in that shape it passed the House by a vote of 189 to 2, and was messaged to the Senate. The general benief is that these amendments to the bill were made for the express purpose of killing the bill.

That committee of 15 gave exhaustive consideration to the question of a State pension. The draft of a bill was agreed upon and submitted to a stated meeting of the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia, at which more than 40 Grand Army Posts were represented by more than 150 comrades and the bill was unanimously approved.

At a stated meeting of the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia, held on the senate, the vote for reporting being 23 for report to 18 against, and so it was defeated, it requiring a constitutional vote of 26 in the affirmative to constitute a majority of the Senate. Senator Blewitt, himself a member of this committee, under date of April 9, 1909, wrote to me, as I have already said:

The Grand Army Failed to Support the Bill.

Instead of taking the course indicated by the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia, the Department Encampment at Erie authorized the Department Commander to appoint a committee of seven committee of seven committee of the Legislature, being the only